

457

AN

# ADDRESS

TO THE

## PEOPLE OF IRELAND,

• 33

Messrs. Thomas and Joshua Whitehouse,  
Formerly Proprietors of the State Lottery Office,  
Parliament-Street, Dublin.

The Wicked plotteth against the Just and gnasheth upon him with his Teeth.

The Lord shall laugh at him for he seeth that his Day is coming.

DAVID.

DUBLIN.

Printed and to be had of said Messrs. Whitehouse  
in the Four-Courts-Marshalsea,

(Price a British Six Pence)

ADDRESSES

REPORT OF THE



MEMOIRS OF THE  
BRITISH MUSEUM  
FOR THE YEAR 1811  
BY  
JOHN THOMAS  
LIBRARIAN  
AND  
CUSTODIAN  
OF THE  
BRITISH MUSEUM  
IN  
THE  
CITY  
OF  
LONDON  
1812

PRINTED FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM  
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1812

PLATE

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CONTENTS  
A LIST OF THE  
MEMOIRS  
PUBLISHED  
IN THE  
BRITISH MUSEUM  
IN  
THE  
CITY  
OF  
LONDON  
1812

(Price 2s 6d)

And yielding an income by pious frugality and just  
based on the sum of

**A N** *to include you audience*

*and your Friends and Friends*

## ADDRESS, &c.

*and your Friends and Friends*

**FR I E N D S and C O U N T R Y M E N ,**

**A** T a Time that the Imprisonment of  
Debtors (or supposed Debtors) is in  
England a matter of Doubt and  
Contest, nothing could alarm a noble Mind  
more than seeing that in this City, Persons in  
such Circumstances are frequently confined in  
the common Goal of Newgate, amongst Rob-  
bers, Murderers and the vilest of Vagabonds.

How long such iniquitous Practices have been  
carried on against the innocently Unfortunate,  
we cannot (in our present Situation) exactly  
trace; but we know, that they have been carried  
on these five Years last past, at least; and, we  
believe, for ten or twelve Years, or perhaps  
more, and (we know) in such a private Manner,

**B**

that

that notwithstanding we were in as public Business as any Persons in this City, we never heard of such arbitrary Proceedings 'till lately.

If the Debtor (or supposed Debtor) is arrested and committed to Newgate in the long Vacation, and that he is unable to raise a Sum from three to five Guineas, he must continue in that horrid Prison, 'till he can effect that Money, so as to remove him by *Habeas Corpus* to the Four-Courts-Marshalsea.

If the poor Person is ever after restored to his Liberty, he is often unwilling to take Notice of such Tyranny, or to stir up what few Friends he hath, to seek Redress, lest Might should get the better of Right, and that in the Struggle the Idea of his being ever committed to such an infernal Place might injure his fair Character, the only Property the indigent can boast: To this we impute the Ignorance in which the Public hath been kept for so many Years.

Thus a wicked Sheriff too gratify some base Passion of his own or his Intimates, or to gorge

the vile Malice of a cruel overbearing Faction, may at any Time (for a Debt of Ten Pounds) devote honest, industrious and useful Individuals and their helpless Families to utter Destruction, — when guilty of the unpardonable Crime of Poverty.

None but a Mind ripe for Hell could be the Inventor of such diabolical Oppression.

We have known a Representative in the Common Council of a respectable Corporation treated in the above gross Manner. *A grateful Return to that Body who, as to the Office, are the Creators of Sheriffs.*

Thus any Sheriff for a Bribe, or to gratify a great Man, or a Lord, or any merciless Creditor, or pretended Creditor, or other cruel Person connected with such Sheriff, may oppress Numbers of the most useful Members of the Community. The best and most prosperous Citizens by being surprized at an unexpected and therefore unprepared Moment, may have their Credit wrecked, and all their Affairs thrown into the utmost Chaos by such Treatment, unless the

Public puts an immediate Stop to such daring Violences on the Rights of Men, by tracing the Sufferers and the Oppressors, by devising and effectually carrying into Execution, Ways and Means to obtain Restitution to the Injured, and by erecting standing Monuments, on Record, of the Public Displeasure at such atrocious, despotic Proceedings, with proper Denunciations, if any Magistrate should in future be guilty of such Violation of their Oath, of the Duty they owe the Public as Magistrates, and the Duty which all Men owe to one another.

In Defence of this Barbarity it hath been urged, that the Point hath been tried in the Courts, and that the Sheriff alledged he had no other Prison, that it was determined that the Sheriffs have a Power to commit Persons to Newgate, who are arrested for Debt, and that the Sheriffs may make that or any other Place in Dublin a Prison for Debtors.

To this we answer, that we believe it hath been so determined in the Mode of Attachment, but

but never, that we could learn, hath it been determined by a Jury of the City of Dublin.

Never was a Point more essential to the Liberty and Happiness of the Subject agitated in any of the Courts.

Whenever therefore it comes on the Carpet before a Jury, we hope the Public in general, and the Citizens in particular, will interest and exert themselves, and consider that the Sheriffs might make any House in Dublin their Prison with the Landlord's Permission, and that if they were at any extraordinary Expence in providing a Prison for Debtors, they might soon reimburse themselves by a proper Application to the Commons, who, sooner than suffer Public Liberty to be so invaded, would grant any reasonable Sum for a temporary Prison for Debtors 'till a better could be built. But be that as it may, we contend that it is contrary to Law, to commit any Man (or Woman!) to Newgate, for Debt or supposed Debt, and that therefore it is the Duty of every Sheriff to find a more proper Place for such his Prisoners; of which, no Sheriff possessed

of common Sense, would ever coin or make the least Difficulty, unless he were either a Knavé or a Tyrant.

If the London Sheriffs Prisons for Debtors were all out of Repair, so as to make them unsafe to confine Debtors therein, dare any Sheriff of London commit any such Debtor to Newgate — Any such Sheriff dare not for his Life and Fortune; but such Sheriff must contrive some other Place.—Should we not then be as free in Dublin as they are in London?

On the Discovery of such a dangerous Stretch of Power, all our Fibres were agitated and our Indignation burning at the Thoughts of so many poor Families being probably involved in the deepest Distress, by the base Conduct of iniquitous Sheriffs; For this reason, we thought it criminal to be silent, and being Sufferers in the above Manner, we hope this humble Effort to open the eyes of the Public will be pardoned by every Mind that is meliorated with the Balm of Humanity.

How

How must such Tyrannical Proceedings affect  
Public Liberty in Elections, and before and after  
each Poll, if suffered to go on with Impunity ?

*Brutality*

How must such ~~Scenes~~ if extended to the  
Fair Sex affect them ?

Never did we know or hear that any Sheriff  
so prostituted that Office 'till on Tuesday the 3d.  
of March 1772, we were both arrested in our  
own Dwelling-House, in Parliament-Street, on  
two separate Writs issued out of the King's  
Bench, at the Suit (to say in the Name) of the  
Earl of Howth, for £2125 each, and being  
arrested, were both in an austere Manner hurried  
from thence and brought thro' the Streets, the  
Heart of the City, in the Middle of the Day,  
by James Hamilton one of the High Sheriffs  
of this City, and immediately committed to  
Newgate by said Hamilton, he at the same Time  
telling us with all the Insolence of Office, to  
"go in there." Having remained there 'till  
Thursday following, we were on that Day re-

moved

moved by Habeas Corpus to the Four-Courts-Marshalsea where we still continue.

The most eligible Place to be got in Newgate was Lord Santry's (being that called the State Room) the Bed of which Room, and in which we were obliged to lye, being then lately occupied by a Person who died therein of a spotted Fever, but this we knew not 'till we left it. Our Persecutors all this while giving out, that we were committed to Newgate for Forgery or some other capital Offence. In short, no bad Report that Hell could hatch, was left uncirculated, and soon after, several inflammatory Paragraphs were inserted in the Paper, intitled, the Freeman's Journal, and in the Paper called the Hibernian Journal, in order to fill the Minds of the Public with Prejudices against us.

The acting Persons of the Steeple Scheme Committee finding they had sustained a considerable Loss by the Want of our Weight and

Interest

Interest in the Sale of their Tickets, in the Year 1770; several of them did in the Year 1771, solicit us to be concerned in the sale of Tickets in that Scheme, which having agreed to, the Security which said acting Persons required for the Tickets we took was, that one of us should pass his Note to the other, who should endorse and hand it over to said acting Persons.

Accordingly we took 4000 Numbers for which a Note was passed for £2125.

The Steeple Committee according to their own Advertisement are the following Persons, viz,

The Earl of Howth,

Hercules Langford Rowley, Esq;

Sir Annesley Stewart, Bart.

Joseph Henry, Esq;

Richard Dawson, Esq;

John Mitchell, Esq;

John Collier, Esq;

William Bury, Esq;

C

Holt

**Holt Waring, Esq;**  
**Henry Deering, Esq;**  
**Michael Swift, Esq;**  
**Mr. John Grant;**  
**David M'Brice, M. D.**  
**Mr. Thomas Sherwood,**  
**Robert Law Rector of St. Mary's,**  
**Thomas Paul, Rector of St. Thomas's,**  
**William Foster, Esq;**  
**Edward Brice, Esq;**  
**Francis Heath, Esq;**  
**Plunket Henry Talbot, Esq;**  
**Arthur Craven, Esq;**  
**Charles Willington, Esq;**  
**Hugh Henry, Esq;**  
**Samuel Croker King, Esq;**  
**Mr. William Clossy,**  
**Mr. Gilbert Kilbee,**  
**Mr. John Clarke,**

Of which said  
**John Grant,**  
**Edward Brice,**

**Francis**

Francis Heath,  
 William Clossey,  
 and —— Aigoin,  
 are the acting Persons, besides whom we believe  
 there are several others (secretly) concerned  
 in the Management of said Scheme, who  
 dictate as they please to all or to some of said  
 acting Persons.

Being unable to pay said Note of £2125  
 when said Edward Brice applyed to us for same,  
 we were unwilling to let the Situation of our  
 Affairs be known, and told him, that we would  
 pay it in two Years, and that until it was dis-  
 charged they should be paid ready Money for  
 what Tickets we were to get from them in  
 future Schemes; he answered, that it must be  
 paid directly, and on said Francis Heath and  
 William Clossey's Application soon after, we told  
 them the same, they answered in the same  
 Manner, and William Clossey added, that they  
 would not pay the Prizes; We replied, that

they had better not do so, for that if they once refused to pay the Prizes that Act would cancel our Note and hurt the Scheme. Accordingly they did refuse to pay the Prizes, and refer'd every Person to us, desiring them to go to Whitehousess and bully them out of the Money, notwithstanding said Steeple Scheme Committee had peremptorily advertised to pay said Prizes at their Office in Essex-Street, and that they had only just begun to pay, and could not then be in want of Money, several of which Persons came to our Shop, used us ill, made a Noise and brought a Crowd about our Door.

This rash Act of said acting Persons of the Steeple Scheme Committee proclaimed to the World our Incapacity to pay them, wrecked our Credit to all Intents and Purposes, did us considerably more Damage than £2125 the Amount of our Note, and confirmed us more than ever in the Opinion that we had entertained concerning their Connections with our (six Years)

Savage

George Persecutors, the Committee of the Exchange Scheme Cabal.

Being irritated at the aforesaid and other bad Conduct of the acting Persons of the Stoole Scheme Committee (and at several sneering Messages sent us before and during the Drawing from the Office of Bayley, their Clerk) and preferring a Prison as an Asylum from the Violence and Abuse of the Persons whom they referred to us for said Prizes, on another Application to us for Payment, we told them, that as, for the aforesaid Reasons, we apprehended them to be connected with our Persecutors the Exchange Scheme Faction, from whom we had sustained Damages to the Amount of near Twenty Thousand Pounds, we would never pay them a single Penny 'till such Time as we were made full Restitution for all the Damages we had sustained, and that as they would not pay the Prizes, our Note was actually cancelled and of no effect.

Soon

Soon after this, to say, on Tuesday the above mentioned 3d. of March 1772 (being a Day or two after they began to pay some Prizes) we were arrested in the Manner aforesaid on two separate Writs issued out of the King's Bench at the Suit (to say, in the Name) of the Earl of Howth for £2125 each, and we since continue confined thereon, notwithstanding which Arrests said acting Persons of the Stoeple Scheme Committee have refused to pay said Prizes.

Thinking if one of us could get his Liberty we might follow some Business for Subsistence we soon after the Arrests put Rules on Lord Howth to shew cause of Bail, which being debated in the King's Bench we were both held to Bail by that Court.

Beside being cruel is it not contrary to the Law of Nature to confine two Men tho' Partners for one (alleged) Debt their Properties only (and not their Persons) being but one House?

This

This Point was never yet, that we heard of, determined by a Jury and we apprehend, an Action in one of our Names could be supported against Lord Howth for false Imprisonment, notwithstanding the aforesaid Determination of the Court of King's Bench.

Notwithstanding all the great and mighty Professions of Liberty which the Papers intitled the Freeman's Journal and Hibernian Journal make they were quite silent as to the oppressive Manner of the above Arrests but that was no more than they were in all the preceding Persecutions we underwent. On the contrary, the very Walls of a doleful Prison could not protect us from the Barbarian Rage of our merciless Oppressors; for thro' them Channels of Misrepresentation and Slavery they trumpeted forth all the Scandal and Lyes which Men of black Minds could invent.—The Reason is clear—John Grant, Porter Seller in Jervais-Street (who is one of said Steeple Scheme Committee) is one of

of the Conductors of the Paper intituled the Freeman's Journal and Michael Mills his Journeyman is a Conductor of the Paper denominatid the Hibernian Journal.—So that Grant may at any Time gorge his voracious Appetite for Slander by inserting what Calumny he pleases in both said prostituted Papers and so circulate his Malignity throughout the whole Kingdom.

Being thus torn from our Habitation, we were necessitated to sell our Stock in the Bookselling Business, at Seven Hundred Pounds less than its real Value to us, to give up without any Consideration three Leases which cost us some Hundreds and were of much more Value to us, also to set our Dwelling House in Parliament-Street considerably under what it was worth to us, and after paying our Servants to send them adrift, so that we were not only deprived of the Means of acquiring a Livelihood for Ourselves and Assistance to those with whom we are strongly connected by the Tyes of Nature; but also, from extending

extending such Relief to the Distressed, which  
humane Breasts ever covet to have in their  
Power.

Is it honourable in a Nobleman to oppress  
Men who have been injured as we have been,  
these six Years last past? Would it not rather be  
an honourable Deed in a Peer of the Realm to  
step in as a Mediator to obtain us Redress for  
the Wrongs we have suffered? Should a Noble-  
man ever interfere in Disputes amongst Citizens  
any other Way than as Mediator and to redress  
the Oppressed? Should a Nobleman interfere in  
Disputes amongst Citizens in order to Lord it  
over them? If so, there is an end to Liberty.

The Public well remember many of the false  
Advertisements which in the Year 1766, and  
since, were published in our Names by the  
Exchange Scheme Cabal, some of which were  
attempted to be foisted on the Public as our  
Acts. The Public likewise remember the great  
Industry

Industry of said Cabal; at that time and ever since, to infuse their poisonous Venom in the Ears of the Public, in order to stamp false Ideas on their Minds, thereby to lead their Understandings astray, and totally to occupy them with Prejudices against us. —— There lies the Source of our present Distress. and 1000 marks of money to us, a reward demanded as  
 Of these iniquitous Proceedings against us the Paper intitled the Freeman's Journal was quite dumb. —— The Conductors of that Paper never attempted to stimulate the Public with an honest Indignation against Persons who published false Advertisements in the Names of others, without the Knowledge and against the Consent of such Persons in whose Names they were published, in order to foist such false Advertisements on the Public as the Acts of said injured Persons. ——

The Danger, of such Precedents, to Society, they never held forth in their odious Colours.

At the Time said base Proceedings began against us, we were the most extensive House in

in the Kingdom in the Lottery Business, and we hope it will not be reckoned Vanity for us to think, that we were intitled to better Treatment on that Account, and which is now done. The Principles upon which we opposed the Manner of conducting said Exchange Scheme (not the Scheme itself, or the body of Merchants, as falsely insinuated, by designing Persons) were, because, that the Way of conducting said Scheme was calculated to contract Public Credit into the narrow Circle of a little Junto. — An indiscriminate Credit must be hurtful to the Community, but the Men who under pretence of preventing that, would create or throw unnecessary and false Doubts on Persons of Integrity and Property, in order to put a Negative on the Credit of such solvent Persons, thereby to build the Credit of such pretendealy doubting Persons on the Ruin of other Mens Credit; and, in Fact, to usurp Public Credit entirely to themselves are a set of worthless Wretches and

common Enemies to Society, And such Wretches that would extort double or any other exorbitant Price for said Tickets, while there was a Plenty (before the Public had a fair Opportunity of buying in at a moderate Rate) are bad as Highway Robbers, --- in which Opinions we think every Merchant of Honour and all honest Men must join us. --- What hath been and is sorrowful to this City and the whole Kingdom as the Attempts of some People to monopolize Public Credit to Themselves and their Creatures? Do not such Attempts justly fire the Mind of every worthy Man with an honest Indigoration against such dangerous Engrossers? what Strife, what Jars, what Chaos, have such Combinations against the Public occasioned from Time to Time during the memories of the oldest Persons living?

The Manner in which we were for having said Exchange Scheme conducted was founded on diffusive principles of Equity, having for its

Object

Object the Prosperity of many Families, by extending their Credit (in a reasonable Way according to each Persons Utility and Services) as well as our own. This would have produced Harmony throughout the whole Kingdom: And we are certain that the current Specie of Ireland would at this Day have amounted to half a Million of Pounds, Sterling, more than it is at present, had our Advice been taken and followed in the conducting said Exchange Scheme, —

What Hayock doth Envie and Prejudice make!

Had the Persons who stile themselves the Committee of Merchants been actuated by Temper, Moderation, Equity and every other civic Virtue, Matters would have been settled with us. This would in a short Time have enabled us to assist every deserving Bank in Dublin at critical Junctures; and also, to save the Credit of Numbers of worthy Traders for which Purposes our Hearts and Hands would ever have been open. This would open the Road to an Infinity of Friendly Offices from each Side to

the

the other, insomuch that our House would, in fact, have been a Nursery for Commerce. The Returns for which, would have enabled us to provide in some decent Way for every Relation we have (especially the female Sort) without in the least diminishing our own Property or intruding upon others.

The Public well remember the vile Prosecution commenced against One of us in 1769 (by the infernal Bank of Thomas Finlay, Arthur Jones Nevill, Benjamin Geale and John Hunt), after being defrauded of fifty Pounds of our Property wherein one of us was tried for his Life and honourably acquitted, and how the long ignominious Confinement and Expences occasioned thereby, together with the Injury to our Business, all the wicked Attempts on our Characters and the Confusion our Affairs were consequently thrown into, had like to cost us our Lives.

How

How such hellish Machinations would affect the Credit and Business of the first House in Europe, let every Man judge.

Of this diabolical Attempt, the Paper intitled the Freeman's Journal was dumb as before, and the Public were suffered to let it pass with a lukewarm Air of Indifference! Oh, the perverted Title of that Paper!

From the Year 1766, to March last, our Lives were oftentimes otherwise, in the utmost Peril, and all the Rancour with which the Son of Darkness could contaminate the Breasts of misguided Mortals, was sown in the Minds of the Public against us.----Notwithstanding which, and the great Injury done us thereby, we would have been an Overmatch for all our Persecutors, had we not in the year 1770 (at the Heels of the aforesaid Prosecution, when we were just recovering ourselves) sustained a Loss of One Thousand Pounds,

Pounds, English, by a Person in London. The Loss of which Thousand Pounds we could have easily dispensed with, were it not for all the aforesaid hellish Plots against us.

On Advice of this Loss (in the Beginning of 1771) we acquainted the Gentlemen of the Committee of the Weaver's Scheme, and they humanely gave us Time for Payment of One Thousand and Fifty Pounds due them, and kept the Affair a profound Secret.

Had the acting Persons of said Steeple Scheme Committee, conducted themselves with such Prudence as the Weavers did, our Credit would now be in full Life; and they would this Day be near the Payment of every Shilling of said £2125. Besides which, they would not have so many Thousands of said Steeple Tickets on Hands last Year as they had.

The

The One Thousand and Fifty Pounds we have payed the Weavers since our Confinement\*, and also, all other Demands upon us, except said Claim of said acting Persons of the Steeple Scheme Committee, on which we are now confined in the Name of Lord Howth as above.

Were we disposed to make a Scramble, we could have got some Thousands of said Steeple Scheme Committee, on which we are now confined in the Name of Lord Howth as above.

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\* Received from Messrs. Thomas and Joshua Whitehouse, One Thousand and Fifty Pounds Sterl. being in full of Accounts with the Committee of the Corporation of Weavers, appointed to conduct the Scheme for the Benefit of their Alms-House, &c.

Dublin, November 20th. 1772.

For the Weavers Committee,

William Simnet, Agent.

---

£1050.

---

(a true Copy.)

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Scheme Tickets more than we did ; we believe we might say every Ticket unsold in said Year 1771, which we suppose was one Third of their Tickets, or near that Quantity, perhaps Half.--- We might likewise have got a considerable Credit many different Ways ; with all which, together with the One Thousand and Fifty Pounds we owed the Weavers, and all our other Debts, we might have decamped if we pleased ; instead of which, being conscious of the Rectitude of our Actions, and that our Misfortunes were never brought on us by any Misconduct of our own, but by the Envy, Malice and Fraud of others ; When we found said acting Persons of the Steeple Scheme Committee insisted on immediate Payment, we stood our Ground and never flinched or disappeared, or denied ourselves to any one, and the very Person by whom we were arrested, was shewn up to our Dining-Room and there told us his Business.

When

When we had Property and very extensive Credit, our Persecutors reported we were insolvent, and also used every other base Artifice to destroy us; and now, they say, we have Mountains of Gold, though that by all the aforesaid Barbarity and ill Treatment we have been robbed of our All, the Fruits of upwards of Fourteen Years unremitting Application to Business, except what is barely sufficient for our Subsistence, especially if (by Confinement) we are deprived of every Opportunity of improving it by Industry.

Thus have we been injured, in standing up to assert the rights of Society, and the true Interest of this City and Kingdom. We are not the First, that, by standing up in the worst of Times, incurred the furious Resentment of Factious and most daring Oppressors: The Thought is pleasing and gives us great Support in our present Situation.

Had the Conductors of the Paper intituled the Freeman's Journal, and the Conduction of the Paper under the Denomination of the Hibernian Journal, acted up to their Professions for Liberty, they would (on the Arrests of the 3d. of March 1772) have told the Public that we had suffered such and such public Wrongs in our Estates, in our Persons and in our Properties, from the Hands of factious and fraudulent Men; that these Wrongs put it out of our Power at present to pay the setting Persons of the Steeple Scheme Committee; that these Oppressions were clear to public View continued for a Series of Years, and many or all of them manifest Violences against the Liberty of the Subject and the Rights of Men, that therefore, they hoped the Public would interest themselves in our Behalf, adopt our Cause as their own, and appoint a Committee of Ways and Means for obtaining us the most speedy Redress, thereby to enable us to pay Mankind every Shilling, to restore us to our House

House and Friends, and to provide in a decent Way for ourselves and others. — That bare Pity without it was in some such Manner wrought up into Action, was no more than—“ Depart in Peace and be ye warm;” and that such Compassion is no more than,—“ Depart in Peace and be ye redressed.”

W<sup>e</sup>re there no Civic Virtues to be exercised towards us, in and since the Year 1766? Is the the Doctrine of Restitution become antiquated? Is it not a humane, a religious Duty? Is it not a noble Deed when performed from a right Principle? Is it to be exploded by Persons who stile themselves Christians, or Men of Honour, as if it were obsolete, as if it were of little or no Importance to Society?

Our good Names being so traduced, our Liberties so invaded, our Lives so attempted, and being so robbed of our Properties by the Hands

of

of Faction, Violence and Fraud, our Characters are still attempted to be assassinated; and beside these assassinating Attempts, our precious Liberty (and therewith every other Birth-Right of Men) is torn from us in this our native City (wherein our Ancestors have been Residents before, at, and ever since the Revolution) by our present Confinement in the Four-Courts-Marshalsea, by which we are deprived of that Intercourse with the human Race which all Men desire to make them happy, and which Nature wisely ordained as necessary to the well being of Society.

Such are the wicked Attempts to make us Blanks in the Book of Nature.

Our Persecutors being callous to the loud Voice of Christianity, all the Milk of human Kindness is dried up in their Veins, and every Spark of Philanthropy is extinguished their Breasts.—Inasmuch, that there is more Humanity in

in the little Finger of a Savage, scalping Ameri-  
can, or Hottentot, than there is in the Compo-  
sitions of all our Oppressors.---*Prosperity is a most  
atrocious Fault!* It was our former Prosperity  
that first instigated the invidious Minds of the  
Exchange Scheme Junto to destroy us.

No man can tell from what malicious Corner  
a Stone may be thrown, from what black Quarter  
the Javelin of Envy may be shot at him, or how  
soon the inhuman Arm of Oppression may tear  
him from his House and Family, his Friends  
and Business, by a long Train of Violences on  
his Character, his Liberty, Property and Life,  
as we now are.

As we have sustained such immense Damages  
in asserting the Rights of Citizens, the Rights of  
human Society at large, and the true diffusive  
Interest of this our native Country, the Prosperity  
of which we ever studied, and to whose Liberties

we

we were ever strongly attached upon all Occasions, from Principle as well as from the Duties of our Forefathers.

Our Cause being thus every Man's, and therefore a public Cause, we are necessitated to lay these Particulars before the Public, humbly hoping that every Friend to the Rights of Men will strenuously interpose in our Behalf. That they will combine to do good by exerting every noble Effort, and so set on Foot such Measures without Delay, as shall obtain us that Justice, which in the Public Wisdom and in Equity, we are intitled to, the Circumstances of our Case considered candidly, that thereby we may be restored to Society, and to the most sacred Rights of Mankind, glorious, Heaven-born Liberty.

Shall Factions be publicly and privately formed to destroy two Individuals, and shall not Parties be formed to counteract such tyrannical, such wicked

wicked Attempts, such Satanic Projects? Is Violence to bear down all before it in the City of Dublin? Surely, there are noble Spirits in Ireland ready at all times to stand up to assert the Rights of Men! Surely, there are Angelic Beings in this Metropolis, to stand forth to redress their thus oppressed Countrymen.

We have the Honour to be, with the utmost  
Deference and Affection,

Dearly beloved Friends,

Your most Dutiful,

Obedient,

And Loyal Fellow-Subjects,

And Servants,

THOMAS and JOSHUA WHITEHOUSE.

Four-Courts-Marshalsea,  
Dublin, February 3d. 1773.

## POSTSCRIPT.

IN Consequence of the foregoing Publication, the City Marshalsea hath been made the Sheriff's Prison for Debtors (or supposed Debtors) and Persons under such unhappy Circumstances are no longer sent to Newgate to lie for Months together

Together in one Box with Kebbes and Murderers, fastened with double Bolts, to the great Injury of their Reputations, Credits and Families and frequently at the Peril of their Lives.—So far hath our Address operated in a Public Good—But none of the Wrongs and Damages we have sustained have been redressed. On the contrary every Day produceth fresh Depredations on our Liberties, for tho' we have been upwards of a Year and seven Months in Confinement, we are yet held in a dreary Prison.

At the Time we were arrested the Parliament was sitting, and we were ready to obey any Summons from either House of the Legislature. Why were we not summoned before the Committee of the House of Lords, as other Persons who got Lottery Tickets were? Our Oppressors knew if we were summoned, that the Lords would give Men in our situation any reasonable Time.—The noble Lords and honourable Commoners instead of crushing would rather cherish every Member of the Community, and would readily have given us two Years as we desired for Payment of our Note.—But Envy and Malice were bent upon the Destruction of THE MUCH INJURED

3 AP 67

THOMAS and JOSHUA WHITEMOUSE.

Four-Courts-Marhalsey  
Dublin, October 11th, 1773.